



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Harvard Medical School and \$400,000 to the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Since the Rockefeller Foundation is cooperating with governments in many parts of the British Empire, it recognizes the importance of aiding medical education in London, where the training of personnel and the setting of standards for health work throughout the empire are so largely centered. It has consequently offered to give about \$6,000,000 to the University of London for the medical school and hospital of University College. Dalhousie University Medical School receives \$500,000, and the Medical Research Foundation of Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, at Brussels, \$200,000.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Division was held at Seattle in quarters provided by the University of Washington on June 17-19, 1920. The 1919 meeting held at Pasadena was a pronounced success, exceeding in point of interest and attendance any previous meeting, and fully justifying the wisdom of the national council in providing for a geographic division of the American Association to accommodate the large and active membership residing west of the Rocky Mountains.

Notwithstanding the long distance between centers of population on the Pacific coast, or perhaps rather on account of them, the executive committee has pursued the plan of holding the annual meetings alternately in different and widely separated sections of the Pacific Coast area, believing that although the largest attendance is not to be realized in this way, it best sub-

serves the purposes of the organization in stimulating an active interest in science throughout the district and in promoting that cooperation among scientific men which must be effective in meeting local problems.

The Exploration of the North Pacific Ocean was discussed at the Pasadena meeting in a symposium which outlined in a general way the urgent need of launching this project and the great practical benefits which must accrue. Some of the many scientific problems involved in the undertaking were also presented by prominent specialists who took part in the symposium. Credit should be given to Dr. William E. Ritter, of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, who fathered this symposium and whose vision of the great economic and scientific advantages to be gained by international cooperation in this enterprise now seems in process of realization. At least the attention of the National Research Council is directed to the matter and a committee has been appointed which will report on ways and means. This committee has already held one meeting and will meet again in Honolulu in August of this year. This enterprise is felt to be of peculiar significance to the Pacific coast, and a second symposium on "The Animal and Plant Resources of the North Pacific Ocean" was presented at the Seattle meeting. The fisheries, as constituting the most considerable present resource of the ocean, received major consideration in this symposium, and Seattle as the center of the fishery industry, was the logical place in which to develop this phase of the subject.

Thursday evening, June 17, was devoted to the address of the retiring president, Dr. John C. Merriam, on "The research spirit in everyday affairs of the average man."